

RAKING RUBBISH.

Work of Removing Flood Debris.

Fifty-Eight More Bodies Found at Johnstown Yesterday.

No Signs As Yet of Any Epidemic of Disease.

The Health of the People Continues To Be Good.

Relief Plans in Preparation--The Governor of Pennsylvania on the Ground--Something of the Great Floods of History.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 9.--Today is the tenth since the disaster occurred and the extent of the calamity can be appreciated when it is known that bodies are still being found wherever men are at work. The loss of life has been so great that fifty-eight bodies found in one day, even if that be the tenth, was considered a light showing. The remains that are now being removed from the drift are far advanced in decomposition and physicians are advocating their cremation as fast as found, as it is almost impossible to handle them with safety. The work of clearing away the debris is progressing encouragingly. The workmen were not required to proceed today, but nine-tenths of them volunteered to continue. As a result a large inroad was made on the drift in the center portion of the city. The street which was the principal thoroughfare and one of the worst blockaded is now clear. At the wreckage above the stone bridge the work is going on slowly. Mr. Arthur Kirk, who has been using dynamite, suspended operations today. Ex-Internal Revenue Collector Dwyer, of the Western Pennsylvania District, said that if he were given permission he could bring in 200 hoochmen from the Clearfield district, and clean the channel above the bridge in two days. This has been a very quiet day in and around Johnstown, owing to the fact that the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad refused to run trains from Pittsburgh or other important points.

Religious services were held at various points today. In Johnstown open air meetings were held at different points. Chaplain Maguire, of the Fourteenth Regiment, held regimental service in the morning, and spoke at an open air meeting in the afternoon.

This has been the hottest day since the disaster, and the weather is telling on the workmen. With the fire that are constantly kept going, burning up the rubbish, and the hot sun, many of them were exhausted before evening. The hot sun beating down on the wreckage above the bridge has developed the fact that many bodies of animals and probably human beings are yet in the ruins. The stench arising from this pile has been more offensive today than at any time yet, although at no time has it been as bad as reported.

Gov. Beaver arrived this morning about 4 o'clock. He spent the day in visiting the ruined portions of the city and in driving up the Conemaugh Valley. He held a conference this afternoon with the committee hereafter in charge, and as a result will assume control Wednesday morning. He left this evening over the Baltimore & Ohio for Philadelphia.

The tent hospitals have been practically abandoned, as none have had a case for several days. The heat of the valley is unusually great, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

The following bulletin has been issued by the State Board of Health and speaks for itself:

"The general condition of health in Johnstown and vicinity is excellent. No epidemic disease of any kind prevails, nor is it expected that any will arise. The whole region has been divided into convenient districts and each placed under a competent sanitarian. The State Board of Health is prepared to meet all emergencies as they arise. The air is wholesome and the water generally pure. If the good people of the devastated district will go on as they have so nobly done for the past week in their efforts to clean up the wreckage good health will certainly be maintained."

GOVERNOR'S ORDER.

Dr. Griffith has made a careful inspection of the drift in the river at the stone bridge and reports that there is no probability of any contamination of the water supply of the towns below this source. He says the number of bodies in the river cannot be large. The valleys have been swept so clean by the great floods that the river waters are now purer than before the disaster. There is a difference in the contaminating power of decomposing organic matters. That from bodies dead of contagious disease would be far more dangerous than that from bodies which were of healthy persons. As it is, the bodies in the river are generally covered with from one to six feet of mud and sand. This earthy matter absorbs all and acts as the best disinfectant. There is no present danger to the water supply of Pittsburgh at Johnstown. The only present danger is from people being frightened into sickness by sensational reports.

"You may state for me," said he, "that there are more doctors here than patients. The general health of the people in the town is much better than I expected. I expected more sickness than there is. I really looked for an epidemic of some kind. It would have broken out, however, before this time if any was to come, and for this reason I feel perfectly safe in issuing the above bulletin. There is hardly any typhoid fever in the town and but little pneumonia. The fears of an epidemic of diphtheria are unfounded. There are a few cases of sore throat, but they are not serious enough to cause any alarm. Every effort is being made to have people move out of their houses and into tents. Plenty of tents will be furnished by the State. Living in tents in the open air is more conducive to good health than residing in close, damp houses."

"The water is generally good and the air is pure. I will say again that the residents of Pittsburgh need not fear to drink the river water. There is no danger of its being contaminated."

Dr. John S. Miller and Dr. F. M. Strouse are in charge of the Red Cross outposts which are located in the midst of the ruins. The flag of the Red Cross waving upon the main tent is a welcome sign of refuge to the many workmen who are suddenly stricken while at work on the ruins. The word "hospital" is feared by them and they would rather leave the city than enter one. At the outpost they know they can be prescribed for and can lay down for a while at rest. Only ordinary complaints, due to a change of food and water, arise there. After a short rest they generally return to their work. The tents are usually well filled. The tents were warm and close today, but this is due to the warm weather. A stiff breeze is doing much to alleviate the sufferings of the men.

A force of seventy-five men cleaned out three baker shops in the ruins this afternoon. A number of bakers will be sent from Pittsburgh and as soon as the ovens are cleaned they are to commence work making bread.

Several cases of vandalism and robbery were reported today. Last night a number of cars containing supplies were broken into and the contents carried off. What the thieves could not steal they trampled and ruined. The Masonic relief car was also entered and robbed. Twelve men were arrested for stealing today, but they were released upon returning the goods. The military guards were in Cambria City were kept up last night arresting thieves. They were placed in the guard-house this morning and were released today.

Many people are imposing upon the relief committee, and in several instances men have succeeded in getting enough supplies to last them several months.

Miss Maggie Brooks is the only home member of the Children's Aid Society who was not drowned. She is a school teacher here and knows every child and its parents in the city. She spends her time in hunting for children without a home. When a child is found it is taken to Pittsburgh. The object of the Western Pennsylvania Aid Society is to provide homes for the orphans. Miss Brooks found today seventeen children living in a room about 10x15. The children will be sent to Pittsburgh. Numerous cases of overcrowding were found at Kernville today and bad results are feared.

The body of Miss Bryant, who was the companion of the missing Miss Paulson, of Pittsburgh, was identified by relatives today. It had been interred under the name of Miss Wilmington, but through the published description of a ring worn by her, her friends had the body exhumed. It will be taken to Wilmington, Del.

Mr. W. M. Ferguson walked down from South Fork today following the line of the Pennsylvania Road. He said that all the railroad tracks from South Fork to the viaduct were swept away. The old Portage Viaduct is gone. A part of the road known as the Deep Cut is half filled with earth and sand and the tracks are lost. A mile and a half of tracks from Mineral Point to the cut is lost. A trestle work is being built where the Deep Cut Bridge once stood. From the viaduct the South Fork, he said, was six miles wide, and it will be three weeks before the road is open for travel, and months before it will be restored to its former stability.

A committee of seven well known men of the State will be appointed to distribute the relief fund, and the present Relief Committee is to continue the work of relief till the commission is appointed. After the commission has been appointed the future operations of the Pittsburgh Relief Committee rest with it.

In an interview tonight, Gov. Beaver said that he had been over the entire flooded district and found the supply depots all well filled, but they must soon be replenished. "I found the streams filled with debris and drift, in which there is a possibility of human bodies being imbedded, with a probability of allowed to remain will endanger public health, leaving it more firmly impressed in my mind that the police powers of the State must be exercised to restore things to their normal condition."

"The funds which have come into my hands in such large amounts and from so many quarters outside of the State, which have been imposed upon me as a sacred trust, will be expended wholly and absolutely for the benefit of individual sufferers. No part of it will be expended in work which is legitimately the domain of the State under its police powers. I wish to emphasize to all contributors to the fund my full assurance that their money will be judiciously and economically expended for the benefit of suffering humanity and not to the work which should and will be undertaken by the State or municipal authorities."

Of the fifty-eight bodies recovered today many were identified but not claimed. Forty of them were buried immediately, and the undertakers say that all bodies will be hereafter buried as soon as found. Among those recovered were Charles Kimpke, an undertaker of this city. He had a wallet in his pocket containing \$3,000. The body of another undertaker, John Henderson, of Henderson, was also recovered. The body of Siras Shick, one of the best known traveling men in the country, was found in the ruins of the Hurlburt House. He was in the employ of the Reading Stone Company.

The tower of St. John's Catholic Church was blown up this afternoon. This is the church that caught fire in the eventful Friday night and was burned. The tower stood alone and was a constant nuisance to passers by. It was condemned and danger signals placed near it, but as a measure of safety the authorities today ordered that it be demolished, and a charge of dynamite was placed under it and the tall tower was soon a heap of bricks and mortar.

There was an important meeting here today, at which were present Gov. Beaver, Col. Schoonmaker, Messrs. Wm. McGreevy, S. S. Marvin, H. J. Gourley, W.

Mr. Ford, J. H. Scott, Thomas M. King, Mr. McCoy, Capt. W. R. Jones, Adjutant-General Hastings, Reuben Miller and Sheriff McCandless.

A general discussion of the situation was had. The Governor indulged in a long talk, reviewing the situation and making many suggestions. Mr. Wm. McGreevy, chairman of the Relief Committee, then made a long statement and said he thought it was time the Relief Committee was relieved of the work of clearing away the debris by the State. The Governor said all the necessary money could be raised. That there were 200 men who would become responsible for \$5,000 each; that he would give his bond to the State Treasurer for \$1,000,000 with those 200 men as bondsmen, and the State Treasurer would then pay out the \$1,000,000 for the necessary work. When the Legislature met the money withdrawn from the Treasury could be appropriated. He said that the money already subscribed should be used entirely for the relief of the sufferers, and the money from the State Treasurer be used for restoring the vicinity to its condition before the flood. All debts already contracted for the removal of debris should be paid, but all money paid out for this purpose from the relief fund should be refunded, so that every cent subscribed for relief of the sufferers should be used for that purpose alone. The Governor has \$250,000 in his hands now for the relief fund.

The Great Floods of History.

Historical records naturally follow the Johnstown calamity, and shows that while it will rank as one of the most terrible disasters in history, there are others of the same general character that exceed it in the number of lives destroyed by drowning. Upward of 100 calamities of this kind are recorded within the Christian era. England, Holland, France, Germany, Austria and China have been the scene of such as are fully authenticated, while America has seldom been visited by such calamities, owing probably to the sparse population in its low lands.

Invasions by the sea have been the cause of the greatest losses of life. By one at Cheshire, England, the first recorded, A.D. 353, 3,000 people perished. April 17, 1421, the sea broke through the dikes at Hart, Holland, and submerged seventy-two towns and cities and drowned 100,000 people. A similar disaster occurred again in Holland in 1530, when the number of the drowned is said to have reached 400,000. In 1483 the Severn, in Great Britain, overflowed ten days and carried away men, women and children in their beds and covered the number of many hills. The waters settled upon the lands and were known for a century thereafter as the Great Waters. In 1617 Catalonia, in Spain, was visited by an inundation and 90,000 people were drowned.

There were great floods in Central Europe in the early part of the century. In 1802, by the giving away of a reservoir at Larca, Spain, 1,000 persons were drowned. In Hungary twenty-four villages around Pesth were swept away with their inhabitants by the overflow of the Danube in April, 1811. In 1813, 12,000 lives were destroyed in Central Europe by severe, but not fatal, floods. In 1874, when severe floods in March and October, 1875, and in Spain over 1,000 lives were lost.

The American record of fatal inundations begins with the flooding of 1,600 houses in New Orleans, May 12, 1849, and great privation and loss of life. The memorable Mill River disaster near Northampton, Mass., in 1854, when several villages were destroyed and over 150 persons lost their lives through the bursting of a dam, was the first great calamity of its kind in this country and resembles very closely the Johnstown calamity in all save its loss of life--polling into instantaneous death a large number of persons with the present horror. On July 26 of the same year came the Butcher's Run disaster, with a death roll of 220 persons. Probably the most widespread and devastating inundation that ever occurred in America visited the Mississippi Valley in February, 1882, when that mighty river burst its bounds and swept over the country on both sides from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico, making in some places an inland sea over 100 miles wide. But the loss of life was trivial in comparison with a similar flood and inundation of the Yellow River in China in December, 1887. By the bursting of a dam, 10,000 square miles were overwhelmed, 3,000,000 persons were driven from their ruined homes, and 750,000 others perished in the waters.

AN ARKANSAS CYCLONE.

A House Topples Over, Killing Two Negro Children.

Spec'd Dispatch to The Appeal.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 9.--Conductor Dick Sappington, from Arkansas City, Ark., tells of a terrible cyclone at that place about 10:30 o'clock Saturday night which laid low the Methodist and Baptist Churches, stone houses, residences, and killed two negro girls, aged twelve and fifteen years respectively. The roof of the Missouri Pacific depot is located, was blown off across the railroad tracks of the Valley route and demolished several loaded freight cars.

The girls mentioned were at home, in the center of the town, and the house, which was built high upon a pillar, toppled over and they were killed in the wreck. Sappington could not give an estimate of the damage, but he says the town is badly wrecked. No other deaths were reported except the two children.

A DUEL WITH KNIVES.

Brothers-in-Law Attempt to Settle a Dispute in Bloody Style.

Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 9.--A bloody duel with knives occurred near this city this morning, the details of which have just been learned. Enoch Pettijohn and Rafe Massey are brothers-in-law and engaged in the tank business. They had had some business transactions, and a dispute arose which ended in a fight. They then agreed to settle it with knives, and both drew their blades and proceeded to carve one another in great shape. Finally bystanders, of whom there were several, seeing they both meant death, interfered and pulled the men apart. Pettijohn was found to be cut near the heart and under the left shoulder blade, and it is thought he will die. Massey is cut in five or six places, none of which are serious.

AN ALIEN IS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

"Among the alien owners of land in this State is a man named William Scully, who resides in London, England. He owns about 80,000 acres of land in Marion, Butler, Madison and Dickinson Counties. Mr. Scully manages his lands through resident agents under a system of tenancy greatly detrimental to the development and prosperity of the State. His leases are ironclad and include in their many pernicious provisions not only a lien upon all crops, but also upon all teams, farming machinery and implements owned by his tenants, and it is specified that said lease shall be considered a chattel mortgage upon all of said property, and to make the grip complete the tenant is required to waive all his legal exemptions. The leases are usually for five years and the rent is payable in cash yearly, but a failure to pay all or any part of said yearly rent works a forfeiture and the whole five years' rent becomes due. The tenant is required to erect all houses, fences, etc., and make all other improvements and repairs at his own expense, and at the expiration of the lease dispose of the same as best he may. These are but a few of the many features of this English landlord system. Under such a system it is easy to imagine how tenancy and unemployment, the improvements upon these lands naturally are, and how such a system tends to degrade and pauperize its victims and retard the prosperity of those sections afflicted with this un-American system of landlordism, which, if not checked, will do for those sections what it has done for Ireland."

In his conclusion, your committee is profoundly impressed with the importance of effective legislation on this subject, say to this House concerning Mr. Scully and others like him, in the language of a prominent business man of Marion County, himself a naturalized foreigner: "If you cannot, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, compel him (Scully) to sell, for heaven's sake make it as uncomfortable as possible for the old sinner."

Perhaps it is not singular that the people of Kansas last November, by a vote of 220,419 to 16,611, endorsed upon their Legislature the power to take the land similar to that which Senator Laing seeks to repeal in this State.

The William Scully, "of London," referred to above, also owns about 250,000 worth of prime farming land in Sangamon County, Illinois. He owns more in Logan, Ford, McLean, Livingston, Macon and other counties, and his tenants are being about 100,000 acres of the best farming land in the State.

"His tenants are rack-rented as much if not worse than those in Ireland in its worst days," said a well informed citizen of that State.

Arkansas is among the States in which Englishmen have cast an anchor to windward against the coming storm, and the World's correspondent at that State tells an interesting story.

"The property owned in Arkansas by Englishmen," he says, "is estimated in round numbers at \$5,000,000, and the estimate will probably fall below the actual value of their holdings. Since 1874 there has been a steady and gradual increase of British property in the State. Within the past ten years the subjects of Queen Victoria have come to be among the largest land-owners in the State.

"At the head of the list stands the Dundee Investment Company, of Dundee, Scotland. The agent of this corporation is Alexander Whelan, and the stock is owned by capitalists in London, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow. The property consists of 48,000 acres of land situated in Cross, Craighead, Crittenden and Mississippi Counties. The tract embraces some of the finest timber in the South, and a considerable portion of it is susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. L. C. Balch, an attorney at this place, told the World's correspondent that the land was worth from \$5 to \$20 per acre.

"Alexander Cross, of Glasgow, Scotland, owns 20,000 acres in Polk and Cross Counties. This land contains some of the finest timber, and is very valuable. The construction of railroads through that section of the State will, of course, enhance its value and two or three roads in that direction are now projected and will be built shortly.

"The next largest land owner in this section of Arkansas is an English syndicate under the management of John McCulloch, of Glasgow, Scotland. This syndicate owns 103,000 acres of land, situated in Mississippi, Cross, Craighead, Polk, Clay, Greene and Crittenden Counties, and owns more real estate, with three exceptions, than any company or corporation in this State. The land was bought six or eight years ago for a mere trifle, and the title was afterwards perfected, but the cost to the syndicate did not exceed \$2 per acre. Much of the land is now worth \$20 per acre, while a good deal of it, lying along rivers and streams, is worth more than double that amount. It is not at all probable that \$1,000,000 cash could touch it, as the development of the State will increase its value.

"One of the largest individual land-owners is John Charlton, of Glasgow, Scotland, who has 12,350 acres in Chicot County. The tract embraces some valuable cotton land and is protected from the Mississippi River overflow by levees. In the adjacent county, DeSha, an Englishman named Smithers has a tract of over 20,000 acres. It is understood he is agent for a company whose members reside in Birmingham, England. There are several Englishmen who own small tracts ranging from one section (640) to three (1,920) each."

OVER 4,000,000 ACRES OWNED IN TEXAS.

This is merely a quarter of a million of acres--a bagatelle compared with that held in the neighboring State of Texas. At present the land owned there by foreign capitalists is mainly used as cattle ranches. The greatest holding is by the Capital Syndicate, amounting to 3,000,000 acres in Hardley, Graham and Galien Counties. The grant was made by the State to Contractors Abner Taylor and John B. Farwell, of Chicago, on condition that they would build the Capitol at Austin. They placed this immense tract with a London syndicate. The Dundee Investment Company, referred to by a previous correspondent, holds the Kingsley and Kennedy ranches in Texas Counties--the former 500,000 and the latter 275,000 acres, respectively. The Franklin Land and Cattle Company, of which Lord Rosebery is a large stockholder, has 628,000 acres in Hudson, Roberts, Carson and Gray Counties in the Texas Panhandle. This is a total for the three concerns of 4,416,000 acres. Of course this is not by any means all the land held by or controlled by aliens in Texas. There is probably another half million acres or more held in smaller quantities. The enterprising Briton does not always desire, however, to be actually possessed of this land, but sometimes prefers to reap the fruits therefrom without the trouble of ownership. So it happens that in Austin there is an Edinburgh firm of money-lenders, holding \$1,000,000 worth of mortgages on farm lands, and advertising that it has \$7,000,000 more to lend on improved property.

TWO MILLION ACRES IN FLORIDA.

Florida has within the past twenty years been very attractive to the British investor, and the State authorities claim that there is more foreign capital invested

\$28,000,000.

The British Landlords in America.

How They Are Investing in Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas.

Territories Equal to Three States Have Been Secured.

The United States Paying Tribute to English Capitalists.

Lumber, Mineral, Arable, Pasture and City Lands Secured--An Extraordinary Showing of Foreign Investment in the South.

From the New York World.

Quietly and almost imperceptibly British capitalists have been invading this country during the past twenty-five years. Neither Great Britain nor any European nation can ever hope to cope with the United States in war, but they can lay the inhabitants under bonds which will be as effective a yoke as any placed on their necks by a military despotism. "Capital" is the force which is being used in the new invasion, and interest, earnings, rents and profits are the shackles with which Americans are bound. To what extent British gold has been used to subjugate this country will appear later on.

WHY ALIENS WANT TO INVEST HERE.

There are many reasons why aliens, residing in their own countries, yet desiring to benefit by the prosperity of this, without sharing the responsibility of citizenship, are anxious to own land and houses and reap the benefit of our countrymen's toil and industry. Chief among those reasons is the desire for a permanent and safe investment, especially for the future.

There is no longer either honor or profit in being a landlord in Ireland, and those who could sell their properties have done so. The Land Restoration League of England and Scotland have reached such proportions that the future holding of real estate is of doubtful value, while the Social Democrats, who seek the establishment of a social republic, are enlisting the workingmen and poor of both countries, and a general uprising is only a question of time. The nations of Continental Europe, although more backward, are moving along the lines of Socialism and Republicanism, and in Germany especially the downfall of Imperialism must occur at no distant day.

Not are these the only troubles in store for the ruling powers of Europe. A new movement has its roots growing money with which to pay the interest on its public debt, thereby constantly increasing the principal, and financiers here who have large European connections have admitted that in time those countries will have to declare themselves bankrupt, and liquidate their debts at a loss of 50 per cent or more.

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There is no longer either honor or profit in being a landlord in Ireland, and those who could sell their properties have done so. The Land Restoration League of England and Scotland have reached such proportions that the future holding of real estate is of doubtful value, while the Social Democrats, who seek the establishment of a social republic, are enlisting the workingmen and poor of both countries, and a general uprising is only a question of time. The nations of Continental Europe, although more backward, are moving along the lines of Socialism and Republicanism, and in Germany especially the downfall of Imperialism must occur at no distant day.

there in various ways than in any other Southern State.

The World's correspondent at Tallahassee furnishes a list of "a few British subjects" holding land in the Flowery State. Sir Edward J. Reid is credited with 500,000 acres and the Duke of Sutherland with 425,000 acres; a Scotch syndicate, 300,000; Lord Houghton, 60,000; William McCabe, 25,000; William Little, 10,000; H. M. Grenville, 8,000; Florida Estates Company, London, 5,000; Grenville & Ashton, 5,000; F. R. Williams, 2,500; J. W. Williams, 2,500; J. W. Phillips, 2,000; E. H. Ronalds, 1,658; John McNeill, 854 acres--a total of 2,000,000 of acres.

A dispatch from Pensacola May 18 informed the World's readers that the Southern States Land and Lumber Company (an English corporation) had purchased property in the section aggregating five miles with 400,000 acres of value, pine land and about forty miles of railroad, for which over a million and a half of dollars had been paid. This respectable deal does not, however, cover all the holdings of aliens in that State.

MISSISSIPPI INVADED BY ALIENS.

Mississippi, in common with other States, has attracted the attention of aliens, and the Delta and Pine Land Company is the largest holder of land. This is a Canadian company, and William Watson, the principal stockholder, has taken up his residence in the State to look after his and his associates' interests. This is only a sample of numerous other holdings, aggregating considerably more than a million acres.

Mr. S. A. Jones, of Mississippi, who has been with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for several years, and who is familiar with the doings of the alien landlords in the Delta, says:

"In Yazoo Delta, Miss., an English syndicate purchased about a million acres of barbed wire land, about 80,000 acres, and is shipping white oak staves extensively to Europe. There have been other purchases of realty, chiefly hardwood lands, in the Yazoo Delta and pine lands in the south half of the State by English and other foreign capitalists, but so far as I know their purchases were all from the State or railroads of individuals. I do not know of their having made any purchases from the public domain in Mississippi. In Alabama English capitalists have been large investors in mineral and coal lands, and I think are deeply interested in coke and furnace property. I feel very sure that more foreign capital has been invested in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas since the war than Northern capital."

Lord Dunraven, who hopes to carry back with him the Queen's Cup, which the America won, has an interest in this country even greater than the cups. He is credited with having 60,000 acres of land in Colorado, and Secretary of the Interior in 1884, claimed that fraudulent entries had been made in Estes Park, etc., in his interest. An English company (represented by Close Bros.) controls 110,000 acres in Wisconsin, the Missouri Land Company, of Edinburgh, Scotland, 60,000 acres, and Mr. Ellerhausser, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is said to possess 50,000 acres in West Virginia, and other aliens possess property amounting to nearly a million dollars.

ALIENS SAID TO OWN \$50,000,000 ACRES.

Because of the secrecy with which aliens, as a rule, do business in this country, this list of land-owners living in foreign countries only shows a small proportion of what is really held. There was presented a report to Congress a few years ago in which the following aliens were said to hold the acres credited to them. No locations, however, are recorded: Marquis of Tweeddale, 1,750,000; Phillips, Marshall & Co., London, 1,300,000; German Syndicate, 1,100,000; Anglo-American Syndicate, Mr. Rogers, President, 750,000; William Whistler, M